

Albany Church Penny with Script Capital D

This church penny is different from the few other examples because it has an upset edge on both faces. The upsetting or edge milling must have occurred before striking because the upset edge is crushed on both faces because the only die was larger than the token. The flat anvil on the bottom would have the same effect on the upset edge when the striking occurred. Also it can be noticed that the natural dark brown toning is uniform on the entire coin including the rim, the upset edge, the fields and the design area.

The planchets on which these tokens were struck were apparently used coppers and could have been hammered flat before the die was used. An edge roller could have been used to round the piece or to make it smaller in diameter.

The script capital D is a mystery. It was added to the existing die. It does not seem to represent d of denarius or pence sterling. It could have distinguished one issue from another or be an identification of an official or a group. It might be an abbreviation for Donation.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

To: Mike Ringo

November 23, 1999

From: Eric P. Newman

On the back of the Church penny with the so called brockage I have a note in my handwriting which says that an auction catalog says this Albany Church penny has the obverse of a half cent hammered into the blank side of the Church penny. How can we prove it is a brockage and not a hammer job. A careful hammering would not disturb the other side much because it is mostly flat.

Perhaps this is correct. This piece would have to be made after 1809 and that leaves a gap of 19 years between original production and this coin. It also leaves at least 19 years of gap between the church penny without the D and the church penny with the D.

What do you think? We may have an alteration which could start an altercation.

It may have been made from counterfeit or genuine British halfpennies or even circulating in America

A sound

~~The~~ ~~the~~ explanation as to why the capital script D has been added to the Church Penny has long been sought. There is no evidence that it represented ~~the~~ name. ^{of a town or official} ~~or an office of another organization~~ or a maker. ~~There is no reason why one variety should be distinguished from another.~~

When the first variety of the token was looked at by ~~the~~ ^{any} possessor the recognition of the denomination was difficult. There was no numeral on it and the word Penny was spelled out in ^{continuous} script ^{engraved} making it very difficult to read. The size of the token ^{was} that of an English halfpence and that would confuse ~~any~~ the possessor ^{the} circulation transactions. The planchets used ^{for} ~~the~~ tokens ^{seem to be} heavily worn ~~as~~ counterfeit ~~English halfpennies~~ flattened ^{by hammer} so as to simulate as much undercoin design as possible. ^{There is one exception and that is} one of the second variety ^{which only a probable U.S. half cent} ~~complaints~~ that it looked like a halfpence and would be mistaken for that value ~~would~~ have been natural. A correction of that concept ^{in circulation} was needed as United States cents were much wider and thicker and they were virtually the same value.

To put a discernible money symbol or figure would be helpful ~~to add about~~ and ~~to put the numeral~~ ~~on the token would not distinguish further~~ ~~through~~ The United States had put ONE CENT on the reverse of its copper ~~coinage~~ coinage. ~~The word Penny was already on the~~ Rather than place the figure 1 ~~on the die~~ or 1d on the die for additional coinage I was apparently determined to use a highly visible capital letter D in script. ~~This had not been~~ Only a small d was the proper written form so there must have been a reason ~~to~~ do otherwise.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

George Fuld
Barry Tayman
12134 Henson Garth
Owings Mills, MD 21117-1600

February 23, 1999

Dear George and Barry:

In checking my Blacksmith and related Canadian tokens I came across a statement under Breton # 960 in which he indicates that # 960 was struck in England and that crude copies in several varieties known as Breton # 961 were made in Canada. In the copies the denominational legend was usually eliminated but the date 1812 retained. That might be emphasized as a strong point as to when tokens ~~Blacksmiths~~ began and the country where they were made. The English made pieces were certainly not antedated and copies should have been made soon afterwards.

Another comment. GLORIOVS III RUS listed as Wood # 33 is probably not a Blacksmith token or a Canadian token, but merely one of the evasion series made in England. There are many English made counterfeits and evasions with the head facing improperly. Wood admits he knew of none of these. He included it because some Blacksmiths face the wrong direction. This evasion is Atkins # 273 and the obverse is known combined with other reverses which are typically English, namely Atkins # 268-272, inclusive. I believe that without further data # 273 should be eliminated from any Canadian or American connection and be mentioned as just another evasion. See my 1976 article.

Another matter. The fact that the Duseaman Token (Breton # 670) which is ~~how~~ 748 etc. has on the die the same flowers as those on one of the Montreal sous indicates that the Montreal sous were made in Belleville, NJ. That may be unconnected with your project but curious. Check Rulau on this.

Good luck and Happy days of research.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

Low 148

~~script capital~~
Meaning of the ~~I~~ on the Albany Church Penny and its curvona script capital ~~I~~.

The Albany Church Penny ^{coined in} ~~of 1790~~ ^{for the First Trusty of Albany New York} ~~several numismatists~~ has the distinction of ~~being~~

1. It is the first money ^{for circulation} issued by a church for circulation in ~~the~~ what now constitutes the United States. (check Pennys N.S.)

2. It is the only ^{privately issued} ^{copper} coin ~~containing~~ containing a denomination and issued for circulation in ~~the independent~~ ^{the independent} the United States.

^{the Mass 1/2d of 1776} ^{was a pattern} ^{which was never issued.} ~~The 1787 and 1788 Massachusetts cents~~ ^{dated 1783} ^{were public issues.} ~~The 1737-1739 Higley issues~~ ^{issued during the colonial period.}

3. It is the first coin or token payable in New York money of account (New York Currency or York money). However paper money of the Colony of New York (1709-1788), paper money of ~~some~~ ^{some} cities in the ~~state of the~~ ^{state of the} Colony and state of New York (1774-1796), paper money of the Bank of New York (1786) and ^{paper money} of private issuers of small change notes in the state of New York (1789-1797) ^{also} contained denominations in New York money of account.

It is the first privately issued ^{copper token} ~~coin or token~~ ^{for use as money} indicating the ~~the~~ ^{person or} the issuing organization's identity. The Brasher doubloon ^{of 1787} is in gold. The John Chalmer's ^{tokens} and Berry are in silver. The Mott token with the date 1789 was issued in the ~~19th~~ ^{19th} century and the ~~1789~~ ^{date probably} ~~was~~ ^{the date} of the ~~firm's~~ ^{firm's} ~~commence~~ ^{establishment}. The ~~Massachusetts~~ ^{Dawson} Higley.

"Coppers" issued without ^{issues} ~~denoms~~ ^{denominations} The Nova Constellatio, Rosa Americana, Immune Columbia, Immune Columbia, Confederation, Mark Newby, Pitt, Machin's ~~are all without issues or denoms~~ contain no ~~money~~ ^{money} and the state tokens of ~~the~~ ^{the} Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, those intended ~~for~~ ^{for} New York, ~~are all without denominations~~.

Now 8 mill in copper is a pattern

PANGO PANGO ESTATE

A VILLA AT
RUNAWAY BAY
JAMAICA, W.I.

January 11, 1995

Mr. & Mrs. Fred McClurkin
Marina Marriott Hotel
1881 SE 17th Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316

Fedex

Dear Regna and Fred:

This morning I received by Federal Express the leases on Pango Pango signed by both of you and dated January 10, 1995. I have signed these leases today on behalf of Pango Pango Estate and I am enclosing herewith two photocopies of the lease for you. I did not send an original signed copy because you did not tell me where to send the signed leases as I requested in my letter of January 5, 1995. I am sending a copy of this letter by mail to you c/o Federal Express (5231 E. Memorial Drive, Suite 212, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30053). I have your check intended as the rent from January 15 - January 31, and thank you for it. Due to the urgency of things, you unfortunately made it out for One Hundred Seventeen dollars in the word portion and \$417 in the number portion. I didn't want it rejected by the bank so I want you to send a new check and I will return your wrong one. A photo of the wrong one is enclosed.

I will send you the original signed lease as soon as I am sure of the address to which you wish it sent, but the lease is now in force. I didn't want your signed copy to be lost.

I telephoned Valda and told her of the arrangement so that she knows you will start moving in on January 16. I have also started telephoning to find a lawyer for us as we know that will be required of us.

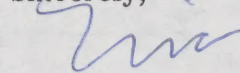
I am informed by Valda that Regna made a detailed list of the contents of the house and I would very much appreciate it if you can send us a copy so that we might be able to add on some items which might have been missed and so that we can describe some of the items better so that their valuation can be higher. For example, the painting in the living room is by Louis Vartig and is a lovely tropical scene. There are also some rare books in the library. There are also a few things in our private closet. That private closet has a door right off the telephone room next to the living room. We will soon send you the key, as no one else there has the key.

All of us wish you the best of enjoyment and good fortune at the villa, and we look forward to the completion of the sale arrangement at the earliest time just as you do.

Don't let your kids run on the marble floors as they are slippery.

All best wishes.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

EPN:by
Helene & Alfred S. Alschuler, Jr.
609 Crofton Avenue
Highland Park, Illinois 60035
(708) 432-1682 (Home)

Evelyn & Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
(314) 727-0850 (Home)
(314) 331-6540 (Work)

Jane & Milton Greenfield, Jr.
Apt. 205, 14316 Conway Meadows Court
St. Louis, Missouri 63017
(314) 878-8777 (Home)
(314) 725-2627 (Work)

To justify the ^{many} ~~unusual~~ destinations of the Albany Church Penny in the opening paragraph of this article ~~the following is intended~~ it is observed

1. ~~There are~~ As to being the first money issued by a church in Colonial America or the ^{independent} United States there were many churches of the same old different denominations in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey which issued ^{small change} paper money beginning in about 1700 and continuing until about 1760 years when that practice stopped. Mention Fins / Pies of N.J. Reformed Dutch of ———— etc.
2. As to being the only privately issued copper during the 18th century in the independent U.S. containing a denon two it is recognized that in the Am. Col period the 1737 ^{Anglo} three pence piers, and the Richard Dawson Gloucester County Virginia piers preceded the 1787-1788 Massachusetts coppers for the cent and half cent as well as public issue; the 8 mill Nova Scotia letters was a pattern the Maryland ^{demonstrum} penny was a pattern; the 1753 ^{Washing on piece} ONE-CENT piers were coined in the 19th century & the Virg - half piers and Pennine and city George II and George III ~~that are~~ the only circulating issues some 1744-1745 ^{cent} ^{denon} I have taken a few shillings which have the demon on the edge & the Theatre at New York token did not circulate.

Untangling

Script Capital D
the ~~is~~ in the Albany Church Penny

1

In the independent United States of America
the Church Penny ~~was~~ coined in 1790 for
the First Presbyterian of Albany, New York
may now carry the distinction as ^{both}

- (1) the earliest ^{issued for circulation as money} private copper token to carry
a denomination ~~and~~ ^{issued for circulation as money}
- (2) the earliest private copper token to indicate ^{issued for circulation as money}
the identity of the issuer.

The ~~surprising~~ recognition ~~has been~~
~~now seems~~ appropriate ^{due to the fact that}
As to the first assertion ^{the Massachusetts state copper coins,} the silver tokens of

John Challmers and Standish Barry of Maryland
and all ^{state and} private ^{issued} paper money are in a different
category ^{the 1783 Washington tokens}

As to the second assertion the Matt Jemelry token
carrying the 1789 date is now ^{and long carrying the banner} considered to have
been issued ^{many years later} ~~because~~ ^{the extent}

~~firm was not of its products~~ ^{its product line}
~~to product line~~ ^{not developed until long}
as stated on the token ^{1789 gold token} after 1789. The ^{pieces of 1789}

As to both assertions the Nova Constellation copper
tokens, the Machin's Mills ~~the~~ counterfeit ~~tokens~~
coppers, the Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey
state franchised coinage, and many other private copper
coinages had no denomination or issuer's identity.

the similar
coppers
of various design
without
name
or
denom

The fact that the designs were not smeared by the movement is somewhat of a mystery. It would mean that the planchet moved separately from the dies for an instant while the dies bounced apart. How to find out what vibration resulted from the vertical impact and the torque is beyond me.

There could also be die movement on striking due to the threads of the screw press not perfectly fitting the main nut. There could be resultant play on impact because *on the screw and on the nut* the threads were square cut by hand and/or might have been damaged by the early strikings.

It is clear there was no circular planchet cutter used for the Willows. If a planchet cutting screw press was available that would constitute one extra piece of machinery and such a planchet cutter would not eliminate hand cutting after striking because they had no roller press strong enough to make sheets of uniform thickness. They were making sheets by hand hammering and that would not produce uniform enough thickness to use a screw press for planchet cutting and obtain planchets of equal and proper weight.

In addition to Cooper's material there is an illustration of a screw press which seems to have a rotating top die in "Essay on Coining" by Samuel Thompson, Dublin 1783 which is a manuscript at ANS. It has illustrations of a screw press planchet cutter and a screw press minting machine (See those illustrations in Don Taxay, U.S. Mint and Coinage (NY 1966). Also the screw press for coinage is in Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of Early U.S. Cents 1793-1814 (Wolfeboro, NH 2001)

I have found a written description of a screw press minting machine in the 1815 Philadelphia edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica and this specifically stated that the

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The planchets on which these tokens were struck were apparently used coppers and could have been hammered flat before the die was used. An edge roller could have been used to round the piece or to make it smaller in diameter.

The script capital D is a mystery. It was added to the existing die. It does not seem to represent d of denarius or pence sterling. It could have distinguished one issue from another or be an identification of an official or a group. It might be an abbreviation for Donation.

ALBANY CHURCH PENNY

The planchets on which the Albany Church Penny were struck seem to be worn copper coins or coins which were hammered or rolled smooth. The example with the script D has its edge rimmed (see Cooper) or upset and the border hammered flat as the wear and oxidation is identical on that coin's field, the border, the edge and the design.

The reason for the added D in script capitals is not positive but my theory is that the word "Penny" in script was not easily readable and the coin needed easier recognition. A small case d would ordinarily have been adequate as the English insignia but perhaps the engraver thought a large D was better as was sometimes used as the abbreviation of Pennyweight (Dwt or DWT) instead of dwt. This can be observed in printed tables of weights of foreign coin circulating in the U.S. at the time. The D was not for Deacon or for any person's initial as that would not be a reason to make a modification of the die punch.

*See also
Colonial Newsletter
article*

The Script Capital D on the Albany Church Penny

by Eric P. Newman

The first variety of the uniface penny authorized by the Presbyterian Church at Albany, New York on January 4, 1790 has as its text the word CHURCH entirely in block capital letters and below it the word Penny in continuously flowing script lettering. The second variety is struck from the same die which had been modified so as to have a script capital D centered over the word CHURCH. The church records make no reference to the D.

The denomination being one penny in New York money of account (8 shillings or 96 pence to the Spanish dollar) had no relationship English sterling exchange.

The long standing symbol for an English penny was a lower case d derived from the Roman denomination denarius and was used for both singular and plural amounts. A capital D was not used for such purpose as it customarily would relate to Dollar as already adopted by the United States as its monetary unit or the Spanish American peso or dollar (8 reales) which had long been in circulation in America.

~~The~~ The punch was ^{subsequently} modified by cutting in a script capital D in the center of the ~~space~~ space over the word CHURCH. ~~There is no evidence as to~~ whether this was done before the full thousand authorized pieces were struck or afterward. Both varieties ~~are~~ ^{are now} represented today by about 6 examples each, the first record of existence being ¹⁸⁶³ Lots #2079 and 2080 of the Woodward Sale of the First ^{Presby} Church of Albany ^{to remain one} which is with the script capital D.

The ~~P~~ Capital D in my opinion could have been used by error in a very natural way. ~~The~~ the weighing of small objects at that time, particularly in pharmaceutical formulas, was in ~~by~~ grains and pennyweights. The ^{common} symbol for abbreviating pennyweight was either ~~Dwt~~ Dwt or dwt. If the engraver had been instructed to add the ^{fourth} ~~letter~~ of the alphabet to the die without being instructed to use ~~lower~~ case ~~as capital~~ an inexperienced diecutter might have selected a Capital D from his experience with Dwt.

~~Has~~ Has anyone a better explanation?

~~The change to the die ^{seems} to have not taken place until after 1800 ^{in view of the fact} because the first variety without the D is found struck over a mispage of a US Tarboan Head half cent. Thus the Albany Church Penny had a long period of use. The New York money of account system did not phase out until about 1815.~~

Decorative ^{Flourish} Flourish

LOWENHAUPT & CHASNOFF, L.L.C.

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RETIRE
OWEN T. ARMSTRONG

*admitted in New York and Florida only

March 9, 1999

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Enclosed are copies of the final federal and state fiduciary income tax returns for the Anna Manne Trust as well as a copy of my letter of transmittal to Marjorie.

Although these returns were not required, I thought that it would be wise to file them in order to give notice to the Internal Revenue Service and the Missouri Department of Revenue that the trust had been terminated and also to supply Marjorie with a Schedule K-1.

Very truly yours,


JACK M. CHASNOFF

JMC/kml
Enclosures

When numismatists recognized the two varieties
and cataloged them there was wonderment as to what
the ~~E~~ capital script D stood for. The normal ~~E~~
lower case script d was the standard insignia
for penny and for pence. ~~It was adopted from England~~ ^{as is well known}
~~and used in America on the "denarius"~~ ^{being an}
~~abbreviation for the Roman "denarius" from which~~
~~from which the penny was derived.~~ ^{the English} A capital D might
~~have at that time represented the Dollar or the~~
the Dollar unit for coinage adopted by the United
States for ^a money unit by the Act of ^{or a Spanish}
and its coinage was approved until April 1792.
dollar. The U. S. Mint ~~had not been authorized to get that~~
~~the paper money of the Continental Congress the~~



Dear MassMutual Policyowner:

Your Policyowner Annual Statement is enclosed to let you know the current status of your policy. As you review the statement you may have questions, such as....

"How does this policy fit into my overall long-term financial goals?"

"Should I change the way dividends are paid?"

"Do I need to update my beneficiary information?"

An annual review with your MassMutual agent can answer these and other questions you may have. While you might think of MassMutual most often as a life insurance provider, we also offer products for retirement planning and disability income protection. During an annual review, your MassMutual agent can work with you to create a strategy that will help achieve your financial objectives. Please call your agent at the telephone number noted on your statement, or our customer service center at 1-800-272-2216 to schedule an annual review.

MassMutual has a focused and disciplined approach that enables us to succeed in a challenging and dynamic economic environment. We gauge our overall success by the long-term performance measures of financial strength, policyowner value, and growth.

MassMutual is among the strongest financial institutions in the nation based on asset quality, capital adequacy, and quality of investments. We are proud of the balance we have maintained between preserving the financial strength of the company and returning value to policyowners through dividends and quality service.

You are important to us and we're pleased that you've chosen MassMutual to be a part of your long-range financial plan. We look forward to serving you for many years to come.

The Client Services Division
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company

The ~~first~~ Common Council of the City of New York on
July , 1789 resolved ~~that~~ and recommended that
48 coppers be accepted as equal to a New York ~~shilling~~
money of account shilling. On July 25, 1789 the Common
Council of the City of Albany did the same. (1)

This meant that coppers had fallen ~~to~~ about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd
in value. ~~The~~ ^{the} support of the To a church which
could not reject a ^{customary} ~~payment~~ contribution the coppers ordinarily
dropped ^{into} the tray ^{or} basket ~~would be of~~ ^{any coppers} would be of
much less value. The idea occurred to the Trust
Pier Clin of Albany to stamp ^{a penny} value onto coppers
in circulation ~~so that~~ increasing their value to $\frac{1}{2}$ p
to the NY money of account shilling ~~and thereby~~ ^{stabilizing} the
value of the coppers it issued ~~and by~~ ^{to increase}
collection ~~the~~ ^{by} the use of more valuable coppers.

→ Inset

The stamping on coppers ~~was~~ ^{with} done by a punch
creating a ^{scalloped} circular scalloped ~~border~~ ^{border} of 24 scallops
~~with an outside diameter~~ within which were the words
CHURCH in ^{two} capital letters above ^{script} ~~a~~ ^{curved} word Penny
The ~~outside diameter~~ of the punch was ^{leaving}
a margin of about ^{depending on the size of the}
copper ~~and~~ ⁱⁿ stamped. ~~The punch was used so~~
~~that the~~ ^{well worn} coppers were used so that the
design of the undies in would not ~~be~~ ^{be} very noticeable
~~the few~~ ^{the few} ~~coppers~~ ^{known} ~~which~~ ^{had} been hammered flat before
being pushed ^{into} ~~the~~ ^{at least} ~~the~~ ^{portion of the design on} George III Counterfeit
British halfpence. The ~~reverse~~ ^{reverse} was ~~used~~ ^{used} on an anvil when
punching ~~and~~ ^{and} shows no evidence of the punch pressure.

ANGELS TRANSPORTATION INC

If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. A penalty of \$20 a day is charged when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. However, the maximum penalty charged cannot exceed \$10,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. For organizations with gross receipts exceeding \$1,000,000 in any year, the penalty is \$100 per day per return, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. The maximum penalty for an organization with gross receipts exceeding \$1,000,000 shall not exceed \$50,000. This penalty may also be charged if a return is not complete. So, please be sure your return is complete before you file it.

You are not required to file federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You are required to make your annual return available for public inspection for three years after the return is due. You are also required to make available a copy of your exemption application, any supporting documents, and this exemption letter. Failure to make these documents available for public inspection may subject you to a penalty of \$20 per day for each day there is a failure to comply (up to a maximum of \$10,000 in the case of an annual return).

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. If an employer identification number was not entered on your application, we will assign a number to you and advise you of it. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

If we said in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help us resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

of state copper coinages, Irish counterfeit Butcher hoarding
English and other copper issues
circulating in the U.S. in 1789

It is well ~~known~~ ^{understood} ~~established~~ that ~~the~~ the collapse in value of coppers ~~was~~ 1789
~~It is well known that the copper panic of 1789~~

resulted in a ~~depression~~ ^{volatility} from 48 to 60
coppers ~~for~~ for a New York shilling money of
account which had ^{for many years before} ~~been~~ ^{previously} ~~filled~~ ^{only} 8 coppers. This disruption ^{particularly}
greatly affected ~~the stability of coppers~~ anyone who ^{and on} received
coppers. ~~the income for~~ the income ^{for} churches
depended primarily on the collection of money in
platters or baskets passed around ^{to the} ~~during~~ church
services. There was a tendency ^{for attempts} ~~to make~~
donations ~~in~~ ^{of money} in

note
in acceptance

In accordance with ~~the~~ ^{because of} there was a
tendency for attendees to make donations with
such coppers ~~to~~ their deteriorating value and
the churches would thus receive ~~less~~ ^{less}
revenue ~~to~~ the idea of issuing its own coppers
and ~~giving~~ ^{giving} them a specific value of 1 penny
New York money of account (eight shillings ~~to~~
New York money of account to the Spanish dollar) was
a brilliant solution ~~of~~ ^{by} the First Presbyterian
Church of Albany. Coppers which were ^{heavily} worn ~~and~~
~~off~~ were most difficult to accumulate so the church
~~used those~~ ^{used} created a die with ^{scallops on}
at the words CHURCH in block capital and the
word Penny in in script upper and lower case
below it. These words ~~covered~~ ^{covered} only the
lower half of the central part of the die leaving
the upper half blank.

After a number of these coins were issued
a script capital D was placed in the center
of the upper half of the scalloped circle, creating
a second variety when ~~striking~~ ^{striking} shillings
were made with the modified die.

diameters
coppers of various
to accommodate
at the border
leaving a ~~wide~~
margin
adequate circular form

Dear Evelyn,

You're pre-approved for this offer to receive up to \$20,000^o in credit for your business ... interest-free on purchases for up to 9 months! Simply complete and sign the enclosed Invitation. It will then be reviewed in order to send you a Visa® Business Platinum Card from Capital One.®

Your introductory purchase APR will be 0%

This purchase rate lasts until August 2003, so you'll save for up to nine months. After that, your ongoing rate will be 8.9% fixed. And with up to \$20,000, you'll have enough credit to make your savings add up. You'll also enjoy the security of \$0 fraud liability and the flexibility of choosing your payment date.

Earn free travel

With this MilesOne® Visa Business Card from Capital One, you'll earn one mile for each dollar you spend on purchases^Δ—to redeem for free travel! Plus, you can fly on any major U.S.-based airline with no blackout dates or seat restrictions.

Track expenses more accurately

Put company expenses on your business card only and you'll be able to identify tax deductions more quickly. And because the interest on your business expenses is tax-deductible, too—your post-tax effective APR could be 6.141%.®

To take advantage of your pre-approved status, just fill out, sign and mail back the enclosed Invitation. Or apply online at www.getmycard.com. Your reservation number is 6965282272564 and access code is 179515. There's really no need to wait.

Sincerely,



J. Alan Berson
Senior Vice President

No coins or tokens other than the Albany Church pennies ~~have a denomination~~ provided any denomination in New York money of account ^{denominations} (New York or York currency). However paper money of the Colony and State of New York (1709-1788), of ~~the~~ ^{some} cities of New York State (1774-1796) ^{the} Bank of New York (1786), and of ~~the~~ ^{of} small change notes private issuers in New York State (1789-1797) contained denominations in New York money of account.

and Newark, New Jersey.

their own

~~Churches issuing~~ ^{other} there were ^{separately} Presbyterian churches in ~~the~~ Ballston and Troy, New York, which issued small change ^{paper} notes.

~~The~~ Reformed Dutch Churches ^{at} Canajoharie, ^{New York} ~~in~~ Lithgow, ~~and~~ Schenectady and Stone Arabia, ~~also~~.

~~to~~ the German Reformed churches at Herkimerstown and Schoharie, ^{New York} and ~~the~~ the Lutheran Church in Schoharie.

New York ~~also~~ found it practical to ~~issue~~ their own small change paper notes. ~~This~~ This issues terminated before 1800 and ~~was~~ ^{but had} aided in ~~the~~ ^{the} collection of ~~donations~~ ^{by the congregation} ~~by passing~~ the plate or basket ^{was passed} during

church services. The comment by ^{subsequent} preachers that the sermon should not be disturbed by the church's of coin ~~in~~ the collection plates ~~was not~~ ^{not} ~~yet~~ ^{had} ~~become~~ instead of paper money ~~was not~~ ^{not} ~~yet~~ ^{become}.

developed ~~applicable~~ ^{was not} ~~then~~ ^{to encourage} ~~paper money~~ larger donations.

P.S. I know you're making sacrificial gifts, but could you help with a one-time gift to help us over the hump?

In fact, if you could send a gift of \$100 or more, I would like to have your name engraved on a plaque and placed on the college's golden log book. Just fill out the enclosed card.

A detailed ~~the~~ study of the (Albany) Church Penny was undertaken by ~~the~~ Howard H. Kurth of Schenectady, N.Y. who after consulting with other leading numismatists ~~of the time~~ ^{at the time} presented ~~that~~ a program to the Albany Numismatic Society. ~~which~~ ^{that data} was published in the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine in April 1944 ~~and~~ under the title "The Albany Church Pennies", pp 264-269. and ~~he~~ quoted from ~~the~~ Joel Munse's, Annals of Albany (Albany 1850) ~~the record~~ that

"on the 4th of January, 1790 the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church resolved that one thousand coppers be stamped 'Church penny' and placed in the hands of the treasurer for the purpose of exchanging with the congregation at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collections".

Kurth cited that both the variety with ^{capital} ~~then~~ D and with ^{capital} ~~the~~ D were sold in the Woodward sale of 1863, Lots 2079 and 2080. The Church penny piece appeared in the Chapman Bushell sale lots 897 and 898.

Mills
Lenks

Stamps
Raymond

November 2002

Mr. and Mrs. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
Saint Louis MO 63105-2225

Dear Evelyn and Eric:

Milestones. Each one marks an extraordinary accomplishment of the academic year.

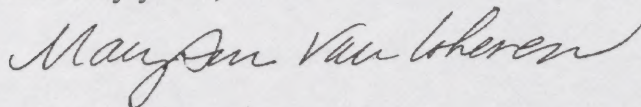
A university is only as great as its people, and the achievements of our students and faculty speak for themselves. The enclosed brochure celebrates some of the "Milestones" that enhance our University's historic record of excellence.

The partnership between the campus community and our supporters worldwide is based on a common goal: to ensure Washington University's continued progress and growing distinction among the world's premier institutions of teaching and research.

As one of the University's most generous supporters and a leader in the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, you play a vital role in what our students and faculty are able to accomplish. Your generosity makes it possible for them to concentrate their efforts on the learning and research that will make our world a better place for future generations.

I hope you enjoy reading a little more about the greater university you are helping to build.

Sincerely yours,



Mary Ann Van Lokeren
President, The William Greenleaf Eliot Society



✦ 1853-2003 ✦

ALBANY CHURCH PENNY

The planchets on which the Albany Church Penny were struck seem to be worn copper coins or coins which were hammered or rolled smooth. The example with the script D has its edge rimmed (see Cooper) or upset and the border hammered flat as the wear and oxidation is identical on that coin's field, the border, the edge and the design.

The reason for the added D in script capitals is not positive but my theory is that the word "Penny" in script was not easily readable and the coin needed easier recognition. A small case d would ordinarily have been adequate as the English insignia but perhaps the engraver thought a large D was better as was sometimes used as the abbreviation of Pennyweight (Dwt or DWT) instead of dwt. This can be observed in printed tables of weights of foreign coin circulating in the U.S. at the time. The D was not for Deacon or for any person's initial as that would not be a ^{sufficient} reason to make a modification of the die punch.

Size of planchet varied

On all ~~these~~ ^{New York paper money of} small change notes and church money during ^{the decade of} 1790 ~~the~~ ^{each} abbreviation for penny ~~is~~ ^{is} or pence is d and near D. (EPMOA).

No undercoin is identified as yet on any piece

Small d. might have ^{selected} ~~required~~ if 1d was used

Stacks mcd #1354 Deacon 9/8/88 large die
Stacks D #273 rimmed. 5/1/91 sm die
Maybe switched as to source